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At Wholesale

Toilet Articles,
Brushes,

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded by a Competent Druggist.



and Retail.

Sponges, Perfumery,
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W. H. SCOTT,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Received a Full Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Consisting of

Fine Dress Suitings, Fancy Dress and Business Suitings.

Latest styles of Checks, Plaids and Broken Plaids, Fall and Winter Overcoatings, Pantings and Vestings. Forming the finest selection of Merchant Tailors' Goods ever brought to Cheboygan.

Prices to Suit the Times. Opp. Postoffice And See the Styles.

DUNCAN CITY STORE!

THOMPSON SMITH, Proprietor.

Desire to call the attention of the citizens of Cheboygan, Duncan City and Surrounding country to the Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, BOOTS and SHOES, AND FURNISHING GOODS FOR LADIES & GENTS

We have received by the early boats, a Full Assortment of Seasonable Goods, and the stock in every department is full and complete and will be kept so by daily additions, thus giving our customers the benefit of a choice line of goods from which to make selections.

OUR PRICES

Will always compare favorably with those of our competitors, while the Large Assortment of goods give our patrons a better opportunity of making satisfactory selections.

Foundry and Machine Shop.

This shop is one of the best in Northern Michigan. We are prepared to do all work in this line with dispatch. Heavy work, such as

Saw Mill and Steamboat Work

A Specialty.

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LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

These Mills are the Largest and Most Complete in Northern Michigan, and the cut the best. Correspondence regarding lumber by the cargo solicited. Cut Lumber For Sale at Lowest Market Prices at retail. Parties contemplating building would do well to call and examine our stock.

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Uncle Sam's Furniture House!

New Goods, of all kinds, and I beat the State on prices. I have just received a new lot of

Moulding and Picture Frames.

Frames made to order. Looking Glasses in endless variety. Ornaments and Chromos. I will Sell—Get my Prices. A full line of

Undertaking Goods, Burial Cases, Caskets, Robes, Shrouds &c.,

Funerals attended promptly, with Hearse and Carriages.

J. H. TUTTLE.

Corner Main and Third Streets, Cheboygan, Mich.

NORTHERN TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1885.

THE OLD LIBERTY BELL.

Arrangements for its Transportation to New Orleans—Some Events of its History and a Former Pilgrimage.

From the Philadelphia Press.

"It is both absurd and dangerous to send our priceless liberty bell to New Orleans," said a member of the firm of J. G. Brill & Co., the car builders, yesterday. "In the first place, there is no standard gauge all the way through, unless the bell be sent via Chicago, a long and round-about route. In the next place there are considerable possibilities of accident. On the 10th of this month we shipped two cars to the exposition. Sixteen days later we were informed by telegraph that one car had reached there in a sadly demoralized condition, and the other had been lost en route, or rather that its present whereabouts is unknown. With this experience of ours, and I am told that it is not an exception or an isolated one, it seems to me that we should not trust our greatest historical relic to any such chances."

The joint Committee of Councils who will be exhibited with the bell, consisting of fourteen members, with Robert L. Pyle, of the Seventh Ward, as chairman, will meet probably to-morrow or next day to complete the arrangements for the transportation of the relic. It is believed that the whole matter will be placed under the management of the Pennsylvania railroad, who will furnish the special train to be used and send it through by the Southern and most direct route. At Lynchburg, Va., where change of railroad gauge is encountered, the cars are lifted bodily from their trucks by huge derricks and swung onto other trucks adapted to the narrower measure. Thus the cars which left Philadelphia will arrive in New Orleans but on different wheels than those on which they started.

A SPECIAL CAR OFFERED.

The Pullman Palace Car Company have offered the car which they have especially built for the transportation of blooded stock—the costly race horses traveling on the various circuits. Jackson & Sharp, of Wilmington, Del., have placed at the disposal of the committee their palace car, which is to be on exhibition at the exposition, and the Georgia Pacific railroad has offered to furnish the train and all transportation, being responsible for the safety of the cargo, councilmen, bell and all. In all probability, however, the Pennsylvania Road will take the bell in charge. Under the resolution of Councils, by which it is sent, the Commissioner of Markets and City Property is to place it safely on the car, where it is then delivered into the custody of the three officers appointed by the Mayor, who take absolute charge, subject to the arrangements made by the committee. To still further insure the safety of the relic, it is proposed to precede the train with a pilot engine, and from the moment the bell leaves Philadelphia until returned the three custodians will never leave it night or day. As another precaution, Mayor Smith said yesterday that he would be very glad to detail a detachment of would be policemen for service on the pilot engine. Stops will probably be made at various points to allow citizens of other sections of the country to see the bell. The start will probably be made on the 24th of next month, and the return in June at the close of the exposition.

THE OLD BELL'S ORIGIN.

The present trip of this venerable and cracked piece of metal will be the second one it has ever made since its reception in Philadelphia. 1751 the Pennsylvania Assembly authorized Isaac Norris, Thomas Leach, and Edward Warner to procure a bell for the State House. Accordingly, under date of Nov. 1 of that year, these gentlemen wrote to Robert Charles, of London, stating their order and authority and applying to him to get them "a good bell of about 2,000 pounds weight" which they fancied might cost £200 or more including charges. In the letter is inserted: "Let the bell be cast by the best workmen and examined carefully before it is shipped, with the following words well shaped in large letters around it, viz: 'By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House, in the city of Philadelphia, 1852.' And underneath: 'Proclaim Liberty Through All the Land Unto all the inhabitants thereof.'—Levit. xxv. 10."

In due course of time the bell reached Philadelphia, and under date of March 10 1753, Mr. Norris again writes: "In that letter I gave information that our bell was generally liked and approved of, but in a few days after my writing I had the mortification to hear that it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence, as it was hung up to try the sound; though this was not very agreeable to us, we concluded to send it back by Captain Budden, but he could not take it back on board, upon which two ingenious workmen undertook to cast it here. * * * When we broke up the old metal our judges here generally agreed it was too high and brittle, and cast several little bells out of it to try the sound and strength, and fixed upon an ounce and a half of copper to one pound of the old bell, and in that proportion we now have it."

THE TRIP TO BETHLEHEM.

The casting was done by a native of the Isle of Malta, named Pass, and a son of Charles Stow. It was discovered that too much copper had been used, and so a second casting was found to be necessary, and in the first week of June, 1753; it was rehung in the belfry, its weight being 2,080 pounds. In 1774 the base of the woodwork of the steeple was so decayed that it was taken down, and a small belfry alone covered the bell. Since then, however the steeple has been reconstructed as it originally stood. In 1777, at the time the British were ex-

posed to occupy the city, the bell was removed to Bethlehem. It occupied one of the wagons of a train of 700, all under the charge of Colonel Polk and detachments of North Carolina and Virginia troops. At Bethlehem, Sept. 23, 1777, the old bell met with its first accident, the wagon which carried it breaking down, but fortunately it sustained no injury. After the evacuation it was returned to the State House steeple, and some years afterward it was cracked, this ending its career of usefulness.

A Cat With a Tail of Fire.

It often happens that the rat is accused of being an incendiary, and many are the destructive fires laid at his door, or rather, hole. It is said that he gathers stray matches from the floor, and carries them in his mouth to his hole, and there, by experimenting or carelessness, he fires them off to set the building ablaze. But probably the first case on record of his old and arch enemy, the cat, being accused of incendiarism, was that which occurred last Monday afternoon on O. D. Edwards' place, five miles from Macon, on what is known as the river road. It seems that the small boy, as in most cases where mischief is connected, is an accessory before the fact. Three or four little negro boys took hold of a cat on the premises, and wrapped a piece of small wire around Tabby's tail. To the end of the wire they attached a piece of cotton saturated with kerosene oil. This they set on fire, and then they took a seat on the fence to watch and see which way the cat would jump. Tabby sat on her haunches for a minute or so, probably to study out what the boys had done that seemed to them so funny. Then suddenly she smelt a rat, or, most likely, the burning cotton, and dashed off at a rate that would have shamed brer rabbit.

On one side of the dwelling house was a crib filled with hay and fodder. Into this crib the cat shot, but she did not remain long. Her flaming tail had ignited the fodder and hay, and the room became oppressively warm. Mr. Edwards saw Tabby as she emerged from the crib, and, thinking it strange that her tail should bear such a close resemblance to the tail of a comet, watched her with his back to the crib that was fast being eaten up by the flames. He saw her rush into the crib on the other side of the dwelling, and then saw her dart out again and head in the direction of the river. She had set fire to that crib also, and before Mr. Edwards or his hands could get any water \$1,100 worth of cribs, hay, fodder, cotton seed, oats, etc., were completely destroyed.

The property was insured in the Western Insurance Company, and yesterday Mr. Edwards was in the city for the purpose of presenting his claims, which will no doubt be paid. What became of the cat is not known.—Macon Telegraph.

The Democratic Conundrum.

From the New York Tribune.

Still the main question is, "What is a Democrat?" All the Democratic newspapers are at present engaged in expressing opinions on that subject, and no two agree. The Sun, for example, is quite sure that a Democrat must be in favor of a strict construction of the constitution. "On all other questions," it says, "Democrats may fairly differ without imperiling their title to uphold the party standard." But the World, another shining light of Democratic opinion, is convinced that the one thing needful is to "turn the rascals out," and evidently does not care a brass farthing about the constitution. And the fiery leader of western Democracy who thunders forth his commands from Louisville "between the sherry and champagne" is convinced that a Democrat may believe anything else under the sun, but if he does not believe in "revenue only," he is not a Democrat.

Now it is interesting to observe that this little discussion takes place after the election. These people first support their party, and then try to find out what it is. They first elect a President and then set themselves to investigate him, and send out exploring expeditions to Albany, and ask each other with bated breath and corrugated brow, "What does the man believe, and what sort of a man is he, anyway?" Having accomplished the great feat of electing the political "What-is-it" to the Presidency, and intrusting the power of four years to a so-called party which does not agree with itself at all on the main question of what it is for, those people have one comfort: they have secured for themselves a conundrum which will amuse them for the next four years. More fascinating and more perplexing than "the fifteen puzzle"; more enduring, because not likely to get settled until Cleveland's term has expired; and not more interesting because all the offices depend on it; this pleasant conundrum is to occupy the attention of the supporters of Cleveland, and, more or less, of the whole American people, as long as they have patience to tolerate government by this so-called Democratic party.

Didn't Scare.

An old French shoemaker, who boasted that nothing could frighten him, was put to the test by two young men. One of them pretended to be dead, and the other, going to the shoemaker induced him to sit up with the supposed corpse. The shoemaker was in a hurry with some work he had promised to have completed the next morning. So he took his tools and leather and began working beside the corpse. About 12 o'clock at night a cup of black coffee was brought him, to keep him awake. He drank it and resumed his work. Soon after, the coffee having exhilarated him, and forgetting he was in the presence of death, he commenced singing a lively tune keeping time with his hammer. Suddenly the corpse arose and exclaimed in a hollow voice: "When a man is in the presence of death he should not sing!" The shoemaker started, then suddenly dealt the corpse a blow on the head, exclaiming at the same time: "When a man is dead he should not speak!" It was the last time they tried to scare the shoemaker.

T. A. Perrin, M. D. C. A. Perrin, M. D.

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